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are essential in acquiring and maintaining a vigorous and alert organism.

The metabolic aspects of exercise as measured by maximum oxygen intake have been studied to some extent with respect to age, sex, and level of physical condition. However, only preliminary work has been done to investigate the basic mechanisms responsible for changes in maximum oxygen intake during heavy exercise. Nor do we know how it is affected by physical exercise and training, or by detraining.

The President's Council on Physical Fitness wishes to encourage scientists in physical education, exercise physiology, growth and development, medicine, education, and other allied fields to engage in obtaining answers to the many physical fitness problems cited. A copy of "Proposed Physical Fitness Research Projects" prepared by the Council's Committee of Research Consultants will be sent upon request to the writer.

TREATY NONSENSE

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "Treaty Nonsense," published in the Oregonian, of Portland, on February 13, 1967.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

TREATY NONSENSE

The controversy over ratification of a consular agreement with the Soviet Union would be ridiculous were it not that it lays bare the fact that many Americans oppose having anything to do with Communist governments.

The United States and the Soviet Union exchange ambassadors and recognize each other's governments. They exchange cultural and trade missions. The two nations have joined in the nuclear test ban treaty and in the Antarctica treaty and the U.S. Senate is due soon to ratify the space treaty. They are working toward a treaty to inhibit the spread of nuclear weapons. A recent agreement on regulation of the Russian fishing fleets off American coasts will be signed in a couple of weeks.

All these have been considered by most Americans, we believe, as in the American interest. The hope of many is that gradually, as Soviet belligerence lessens, additional areas of agreement will be reached which will provide some basis for hope that ways other than war to end disputes may be found.

The placing of one or two Soviet consulates in the United States and one or two American consulates in the U.S.S.R. to look after the interests of citizens and to regulate trade ought to be routine. Chief opposition is based on a charge that Russian consulate officials would engage in espionage, a charge the Russians might also make against U.S. consulate officials there.

But the Soviet Union already has about 450 officials stationed in this country who may engage in espionage if they can get away with it. The apprehension that a dozen more will make J. Edgar Hoover's life unbearable cannot be taken very seriously. In fact, consular officials would be much easier to watch than secret agents.

This is a tempest in a teapot. A majority of Americans, we believe, favor these calculated efforts to reach areas of understanding with the Communist nations. The Senate should ratify the treaty and get on with more important business.

THE CIA AND CRIME

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, on February 20, Mr. Edward P. Morgan, speaking on the American

network, commented on the recent activities of the CIA and the revelations over the President's commission on the Nation's problems with crime.

Mr. Morgan suggested these two widely different subjects do have a relationship. It is his feeling that in spite of the grave situation which confronts us in regards to crime, the Nation is not lost. But, he says, we are not helping our image as a nation of upright adults or as Americans by allowing the use of a secret agency to infiltrate and use our unions, our foundations, and our students in questionable ways.

Recently at the hearings of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Henry Steele Commager said:

Without intellectual freedom, absolute, uncontaminated, and beyond suspicion, we cannot achieve the ends which our society is dedicated to achieving.

I ask unanimous consent that the entire text of Mr. Morgan's radio editorial be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

EDWARD P. MORGAN AND THE NEWS

FEBRUARY 20, 1967.

There is a connection, strange as it may seem, between the continuing revelations about the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency and the revelations over the weekend of the President's commission about the nation's problem with crime.

Emerging facts in these seemingly widely separated fields demonstrate a crumbling of the crust if not some of the core of the American society. The basic reason for the existence of the CIA is to help strengthen the national security, to protect our society. But look for a moment at the society it is assigned to protect! Here are some parts of the picture of America, developed by the National Crime Commission, which the average American never sees, or at least never focuses on:

In 1965, drunkenness accounted for one out of every three arrests in the land.

"In at least three states, justices of the peace are paid only if they convict and collect a fee from the defendant, a practice held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court 40 years ago."

Only a fraction of one percent of the total budget of the criminal justice system in the U.S. is spent on research and almost no research at all has been conducted in organized crime—one of the most sinister problems of law enforcement.

Police training, police salaries and police manpower are all woefully inadequate but just to fill positions already authorized, 50,000 policemen must be recruited in 1967.

Young people commit a disproportionate share of crime and their proportion of the population is dramatically increasing.

But the salvaging of these youths is not succeeding.

In the correctional system, there is a critical shortage of probation and parole officers, teachers, caseworkers, vocational instructors and group workers.

Less than three percent of all personnel working in local jails and institutions devote their time to treatment and training.

Approximately one-fourth of the 400,000 children detained in 1965 for such things as truancy, smoking, running away from home were held in adult jails, often among hardened criminals.

In the United States today, one boy in every six is referred to the juvenile court.

Probably 40 percent of all male children living in the U.S. today will be arrested for crimes—other than traffic offenses—during

Grave as these findings are, they do not add up to the conclusion that the country is going to Hell in a handbasket, that the republic is not worth saving, so the Defense Department, the State Department and the CIA might as well close up shop and go home. Not at all. This is a strong, rich, resourceful and resilient nation and its citizens are attached to it with varying degrees of pride and devotion that are usually lumped under the not always definitive label of patriotism. But Americans have been having trouble with their feelings about American civilization lately and this is where the machinations of the CIA behind a series of supposedly pure and respectable fronts come in—especially as they have involved that important, rebellious, idealistic, confused but stubbornly hopeful section of the population called American youth.

Most if not all foreign countries have long since downgraded Americans and their government as—however rich and powerful—no more perfect than the next state, particularly their own. So the damage to the image of America by the revelation that U.S. agents use various disguises and devious means like everybody else to spy may not be so devastating in other world capitals. But the damage at home could well be incalculable.

Suspicion and cynicism toward the federal government have been steadily growing among the population, fertilized by such juicy scandals as the Bobby Baker case, the Adam Clayton Powell saga and by the bitterly controversial war in Viet Nam. Liberals seem most alarmed about the latter, conservatives about the former. Cumulatively the credibility of the federal government is being questioned from almost every quarter. This is very dangerous. And one of the most alarming things about the whole CIA furor is that apparently nobody in a position of command in the White House or at lower levels of the executive branch stopped to think what the impact would be on Americans when the secret finally came out—as it had to and now has—that foundations, labor unions and youth groups (and one wonders what revelations about what other institutions are to come) have been infiltrated covertly by agents of a government which is supposed to be of, by and for the people. It is no good trying to rationalize it in the name of expediency. It simply does not wash. There is an insidiousness about secrecy that can be lethal.

"Without intellectual freedom, absolute, uncontaminated and beyond suspicion," Historian Henry Steele Commager testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today, "we cannot achieve the ends which our society is dedicated to achieving."

When the Administration of four presidents overlook that, it is time to pause and gravely ponder. But not despair. Let's not pretend any more that we're intrinsically better than everybody else. (Don't forget the crime report, poverty and racial prejudice.) Let's not forget either that we've got a system which gives us elbow room to try harder for improvement. It won't work if we don't.

This is Edward P. Morgan saying good night from Washington.

SUSPENSION OF 7-PERCENT INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, with increasing frequency businessmen are calling attention to the problems they are facing as the result of the suspension of the 7-percent investment tax credit last fall.

Many individuals and corporations have written to me expressing the eco-